



Hawaii State Department of Health

Disease Investigation Branch

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West Nile Virus

What is West Nile virus?

West Nile virus (WNV) is a viral illness spread by mosquitoes. It mainly affects birds, but humans, horses, cattle, reptiles and other animals can also become ill. It was first discovered in Africa in 1937, and first appeared in the US in 1999 in New York. It quickly spread westward across the continental US and by 2004, all states had detected WNV except for Alaska and Hawaii. Health and wildlife agencies in Hawaii are working to prevent the spread of the virus to the state.

How do you get it?

WNV is a bird virus and is spread from bird to bird by infected mosquitoes. When an infected mosquito bites a human, that person can be infected with WNV. It is also very rarely spread through blood transfusion, organ transplants and through breastfeeding. WNV is not spread through casual contact such as touching or kissing a person infected with the virus.

What are the symptoms of WNV?

Most people who are infected with WNV will have no symptoms at all. A very small number of those infected will have symptoms such as fever, headache, body aches, nausea, vomiting and a rash on the chest and back. Even fewer people infected with WNV will develop severe illness, which may include encephalitis (brain inflammation). People with WNV encephalitis require hospitalization and may be left with permanent brain damage.

When do symptoms start?

Symptoms usually begin between 3 and 14 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito.

What is the treatment?

There is no specific treatment for WNV. In mild cases of illness, the fever and aches will go away by themselves. Acetaminophen (Tylenol) for the fever

and aches and bed rest are all that is necessary. Severe cases may require hospitalization for supportive care.

What is the risk of getting sick from WNV?

People over the age of 50 are more likely to have severe illness from WNV infections. The more times you are bitten by infected mosquitoes, the higher your chances are of becoming ill. The risk of getting WNV through medical procedures is very low. All donated blood is tested for WNV before it is given to patients.

How can you keep from getting it?

Mosquito proof your home and yard. Keep your yard free of standing water that could provide breeding sites for mosquitoes. Keep mosquitoes out of your home by making sure you have well-fitting screens on doors and windows.

Be involved in community efforts to clean up mosquito breeding sites in vacant lots, parks and other areas in your neighborhood.

When traveling to areas that have WNV, try to avoid exposure to mosquitoes.

Use mosquito repellents and wear appropriate clothing such as long-sleeved shirts and long pants that reduce exposure to mosquito bites.

Report dead birds to the Department of Health. Dead birds may be a sign that WNV is infecting birds in an area. The DOH can test the birds to see if WNV caused their deaths. More information is available by calling 2-1-1 (toll free statewide) or by visiting the Hawaii Department of Health's website at www.hawaii.gov/health.

For more information, see the CDC's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/index.htm>